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are perplexing; they cannot find solution except through careful, open-minded, intelligent study which must have behind it an insistent desire to be just and to keep in mind the larger interests of all, rather than the peculiar institutional or personal interests of the few. If those who are giving much time and consideration to these problems are able to reach an agreement which will be acceptable to all who have any part in the concerns of the nurses, it will be a distinctly creditable achievement. That there is constructive work for some one of large vision, there can be no doubt.

ANGEL OF THE CRIMEA

BY MINNIE D. WILBUR, R.N.

Springfield, Illinois

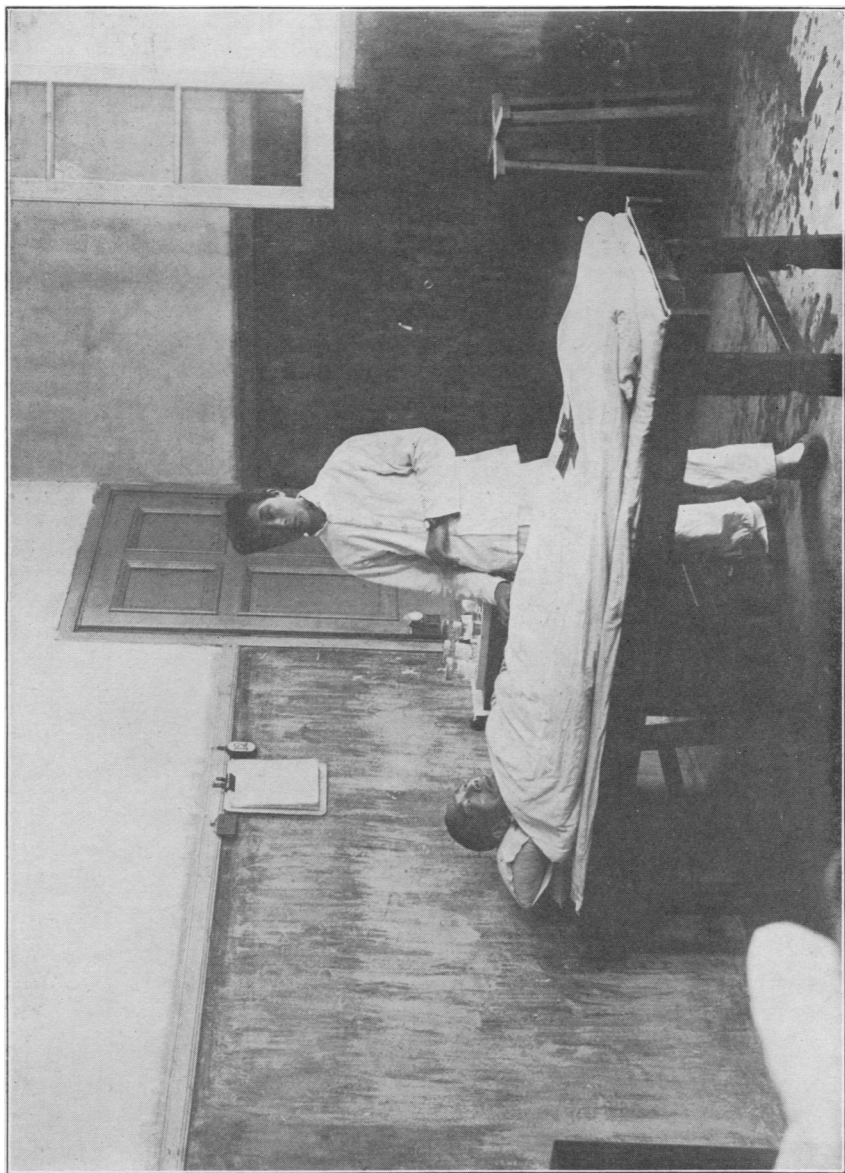
O Lady with the Lamp! Behold the glow,
That heavenly flame you kindled long ago,
Is sending now to every race and creed,
Help for the helpless, gifts for those in need.
That vital spark which woke in your brave soul
Burns on and on, an ever fadeless goal.
Years shall not dim its brightness, as they fly,
For time is naught to deeds that never die.
O pain of war! O joy of peace! No more
Shall smoulder low that heavenly flame which bore
Aid for all future centuries, to bind
Our faith in God, our love for humankind.

THE WAR IN CHINA

BY NINA D. GAGE, R.N.

Changsha, China

The Hunan-Yale Hospital, Changsha, China, felt itself a part of the world war when in November, 1917, it had to expand from 130 beds to 600, to care for wounded soldiers. Trouble had occurred between the Northern and Southern forces, with a strong suspicion that it was fomented by the Germans to keep Chinese troops occupied at home and prevent their helping the Allies. During October, Northern troops poured into Changsha, the capital of Hunan province, thinking to reduce it to submission, but they were driven out during November with heavy losses. Shooting was so violent in the streets



Patient on an Improvised Bed in the Old Hospital.

that no one dared venture out. Foreigners in town, unless they had important business, took refuge on an island in the river. The river front was strewn with dead. Men nurses went out in squads, with the doctors and coolie stretcher bearers, and brought in the wounded. Women nurses did the extra sterilizing and preparation of dressings necessitated by the sudden influx of patients. Before long every available inch of space had been utilized, and still the grim procession kept up, so a house across the street had to be rented and hastily adapted to hospital uses. Fortunately, Chinese houses, all on one floor, with easily moved partitions, adapt easily. Chinese patients prefer boards to soft beds, and the Red Cross furnished comfortables which are used by the Chinese instead of blankets.

There is a well developed Red Cross organization in Changsha, a branch of the national Red Cross, and it has operated a hospital since the revolution of 1911. Since 1913, our nurses have done the nursing in that hospital. The people of the town support the hospital by subscription, by organizing benefit entertainments at the theatres, and by Red Cross drives, quite in the approved American style.

The land in China is as highly cultivated as that in Belgium, and soldiers' clothing is as badly infected. Not as much tetanus is seen, so it is not necessary to give antitoxin as a routine treatment, but the gas bacillus of Dr. Welch is not infrequent. Dakin's solution has also saved many amputations here, as in Europe.

As no medical or surgical supplies can be bought nearer than Shanghai, a five days' trip away, the sudden expansion of the hospital to five times its normal capacity necessitated some rapid telegraphing. We try always to have six months' supplies in stock, as in China one never knows what will happen next, and these tided us over, though stricter economy than hitherto we had thought possible, became the order of the day.

To keep peace within the hospital walls, Northern and Southern soldiers must be kept in separate wards, and must not be allowed to meet when convalescent. As soon as they are able to leave, the Northern soldiers have to be escorted by the foreign doctor to a foreign steamer, because only a foreigner's presence can keep them from molestation by their foes, now in control of the city. Once on a foreign steamer, the Northerners can be conveyed safely to join their comrades in Hankow, unless the steamer is hit when it goes between the lines which have been drawn up along the Yangtse River. All steamers are covered with sandbags, and some have armor plate; all are escorted by foreign gunboats, British, American, or Japanese. Several have been hit by shells.

The province to the south has been laid waste by the Northern troops; houses and crops not destroyed by shells have been burned, and another No-man's Land created. Now a new disease has broken out through the devastated area, said to resemble plague, which is again active in Mongolia. Our hospital pathologist, Dr. Shen, trained at Harvard Medical School, has gone to investigate, and see what preventive measures will be most effective. As the city is still under martial law it will be necessary to win over the military authorities to put in force any of the regulations deemed necessary, but we hope they will help to protect the city.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE HOSPITAL TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL ¹

BY ADDA ELDREDGE, R.N.

Interstate Secretary, American Nurses' Association

When given this title, I felt like saying what the farmer said when he saw the picture of a giraffe, "There ain't no such animal." We have usually reversed the proposition and have spoken of the responsibility of the training school to the hospital, and on this subject we have any amount of data, much criticism and advice. It is like the proverbial address to the graduating class by the favorite member of the medical staff, on the duty of the nurse to the doctor, the necessity of her loyalty to him, and yet the reverse of this doesn't work *en masse*, as can clearly be seen by the attitude of some of the medical profession towards nurses in general and, perhaps we might say as an example, of some of them towards rank for nurses, in particular.

We might also say that the subject of the responsibility of the training school to the hospital developed from the fact that, to quote from Miss Palmer, the first ten years after the introduction of the training school were devoted to an actual cleaning up of the hospitals, the fight against dirt, vermin, etc., these being very real battles to the women who entered those first training schools.

Nursing is so evidently woman's heritage, that the first women in the field did not take men's places, they made the place and the profession for women, which is the converse of her entrance into other fields outside the home.

We of to-day like to leave out the word training, and speak of "schools for nurses," and it has been necessary, as the multitude of such schools has sprung up, to emphasize the school, as to the average

¹ Read at a meeting of the New York State League of Nursing Education, Rochester, N. Y., December 3, 1918.